THE

Caledonian Mercury

No. 9744. EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18. 1784.

THEATRE ROYAL,

On SATURDAY EVENING, the 21st current,
Will be preſented, A Comic Opera, called The

SCHOOL FOR FATHERS;

Or, LIONEL AND CLARISSA.

Colonel Oldboy, Mr MOSS;
Jeſſamy, Mr HALLION;
Sir John Flowerdale, Mr Wilmot Wells; Jenkins, Mr Sparks; Harman, Mr J. Bland;
And Lionel, Mr TANNETT.
Diana Oldboy, Miſs MORRIS.
Lady Mary Oldboy, Mrs Charteris; Jenny, Mrs Sparks;
And Clariſſa, Mrs BADDELEY.

To which will be added a New Farce, never performed here, called

THE DIVORCE.

Qui-Tam, Mr MOSS;
Sir Harry Triſle, Mr Sutherland; Tom, Mr Bell;
Samb, Mr Simpſon; Timothy, Mr J. Bland;
And Dennis Dogharty, Mr HALLION.
Mrs Amiſeed, Mrs Charteris; Biddy, Mrs Sparks;
And Lady Harriet Triſle, Miſs MORRIS.

Breslaw's New Various Entertainments,

Will be Diſplayed in the grandeſt manner, at the Dancing Room, St Mary's Chapel, Niddery's Wynd, on Thurſday, Friday, and Saturday next, the 19th, 20th, and 21ſt inſtant, in the evenings, to begin at ſeven o'clock.

Part I. Several Seleſt Pieces of Muſic, by a foreign Lady; and Whiſtling the Notes by Sieur ARCADIAN.

Part II. A variety of New Deceptions and Experiments with a new-invented Cup, Six different Metals, Magical Watches, Caſkets, Gold Boxes, Dice, Rings, Pocket Pieces, Lemons, Letters, Numbers, Thandiſt, and Glaſs Machinerier, &c. &c. by Mr BRESLAW.

Part III. A Solo, and ſeveral Scots and Iriſh Airs, on the Violin, by Mrs Louis, late Miſs FLORELLA. Several New Magical Card Deceptions by a Pupil of Mr BRESLAW's, and the Imitation of various Birds by the Venetian ROSSIGNOL.

Proper Muſic will attend between the acts.

The Room will be kept warm, and elegantly illuminated.

TICKETS, at TWO SHILLINGS each, to be had at the Coffeehouſes, and of Mr Innis confectioner.

Places to be taken, or any perſon inclinable to learn ſome Deceptions, by applying to Mr BRESLAW, at Mrs Jones's, oppoſite St Mary's Chapel, Niddery's Wynd.

On Monday next, the 23d inſt. will be publiſhed,
By CHARLES ELLIOT, (Price Six Shillings in boards)

A SYSTEM OF SURGERY, VOLUME SECOND.

Illuſtrated with Copperplates.

BY BENJAMIN BELL,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, one of the Surgeons to the Royal Infirmary, and Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

Of C. ELLIOT may be had, The FIRST VOLUME, price 6 s. in boards.

And alſo, juſt publiſhed,

I. Mr BELL on Ulcers, White Swellings of the Joints, and on Inflammation, &c. THIRD Edition, greatly improved, 6 s. in boards.

II. Dr Hamilton's Theory and Practice of Midwifery, 8vo. 6 s. bound, or with D. Smellie's 40 Plates, and Explanations, 12 s. bound.

III. A Syſtem of ANATOMY, from Monro, Winſlow, Innes, and the beſt authors, with 16 Copperplates, in two large vols. 8vo. 13 s. in boards. ☞ This work is a moſt uſeful one to every Gentleman wiſhing to be acquainted with the Human Structure, and is particularly recommended to Practitioners, as the fitteſt book they can put into the hands of their pupils, or any others intending to follow the ſtudy of Medicine.

And on Monday next will alſo be publiſhed, by C. ELLIOT,

A NEW EDITION OF

DR SMELLIE'S MIDWIFERY,

With 52 Forty Plates, and Explanations, on a large type and fine paper, in 3 vols. price only 10 s. 6 d. boards, and 12 s. bound.

Copartnery Diſſolved, and Sale of Goods.

THE COPARTNERY of M'KAIN and ANDERSON, Jewellery and Hardware Merchants, Bridge-ſtreet, Edinburgh, being ſome time ago diſſolved by mutual conſent, the buſineſs, as formerly adverteſed, is now carried on at ſame ſhop by Davidſon M'Kain, for his own account.

A. Davidſon M'Kain has ordered a freſh ſtock of goods, conſiſting of all the different and moſt faſhionable articles in Jewellery and Hardware &c. and which will arrive in a few days—he propoſes to ſell off, at much reduced and very low prices, the ſtock of goods preſently on hand, which will be found well worth the attention of the public in want of ſuch articles.—The ſtock conſiſts of a conſiderable variety of Jewellery; ſuch as Bracelets, Lockets, Rings, Pins, &c. embelliſhed with deſigns in Hair and Pearl, executed in a taſte peculiarly neat and elegant.—Likewiſe a complete aſſortment of Hardware, Plated, and Cutlery goods; as plated Bread Baſkets and Candleſticks, the neweſt faſhion, London-Brown Tea Vaſes, Japanned Tea Trays, Waiters, &c. a great choice of table Knives, with mahogany, ſhagreen, and paper Caſes; a very large aſſortment of Ladies and Gentlemens Pocket Books, with ſtammelled, Gold and Silver Locks; Tortoiſe-ſhell, and Leather Snuff boxes, Picktooth Caſes, and Smelling Bottles.—A very great variety of the new and elegant patterns of Silver and Plated Buckles, &c. &c.

In order to give room for the new ſtock, the whole will be ſold exceedingly low.

BRANDY FOR SALE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, in Gibb's Coffeehouſe on the ſhore of Leith, upon Tueſday the 24th day of February 1784, Six Pieces of Stre Nett BRANDY. To be ſet up in pieces or altogether, as purchaſers incline.

Roup to begin at twelve o'clock noon.

Apply to James Whyte, merchant, Marble Work, Leith.

Sale of Upholſtery Goods and Cabinet Work,

At the Warehouſe of the late

ROBERT SCYTH Upholſterer in EDINBURGH,

Firſt Fore Stair below the entry to the New Bridge.

THE is juſt now ſelling, at the Warehouſe of the ſaid Robert Scyth, conſiderably below prime coſt, and for ready money only, his WHOLE STOCK OF GOODS, conſiſting of Blankets, Moreens, Becks, and a variety of other articles in the Upholſtery Branch: —As alſo, a large aſſortment of Cabinet Work, amongſt which there are ſeveral Deſks and Book-caſes, Cheſts of Drawers, Tables, Looking Glaſſes of different ſizes and patterns, and ten dozen of exceeding good and wainſhed Chairs of the neweſt taſte, beſides a great variety of other articles.

The ſale begins at ten o'clock forenoon each lawful day, and continues till 7 in the evening.

It is requeſted, that ſuch perſons as are indebted to the eſtate of the ſaid Robert Scyth, will order payment immediately to Mr Alexander at the ſhop who is authoriſed to grant diſcharges; otherwiſe the executor will be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of reſorting to legal meaſures. And ſuch perſons as have claims againſt Mr Scyth, will be pleaſed to lodge accounts thereof with Mr Alexander, betwixt and the 12th of March next.

CHARITY ASSEMBLY.

UNDER the Protection of ſeveral Ladies of the firſt rank and diſtinction, there will be held, at DUNN's ROOMS, on Friday the 5th March next, AN ASSEMBLY. To begin at ſeven o'clock.

The whole profits to be applied by the the Managers of the Charity Work-houſe for the relief of the poor.

Tickets, price 3 s. each, to be had of Mr Richard Richardſon, Mr G. Spankie, and at all the principal bookſellers and coffeehouſes in town.

As the funds of the Charity Workhouſe have of late been ſo very inadequate to the purpoſe of the inſtitution, that the Managers have been obliged to withhold thoſe temporary ſupplies they were accuſtomed to beſtow, on objects of diſtreſs not maintained in the Workhouſe, it is hoped the Nobility and Gentry will be pleaſed to patronize this attempt to procure ſome aſſiſtance to thoſe who are left altogether deſtitute at this inclement ſeaſon.

If humane perſons ſhould wiſh to give a little more on this occaſion than the uſual price of tickets to places of public entertainment, Mr Richardſon, the treaſurer of the Charity Workhouſe, will give attendance every day for that purpoſe, at his Shop, oppoſite the Guard, as well as at the door of Mr Dunn's Rooms, on the evening of the Aſſembly.

By Order of the Honourable

Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms.

THERE is to be expoſed to public roup and ſale, at the Cuſtom-houſes of the ports, upon the reſpective days after mentioned, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon each day,

FOR HOME CONSUMPTION,

DUNBAR, Friday, 27th February 1784.—120 Gallons Geneva, and 54 gallons Brandy.

MONTROSE, Monday, 1ſt March 1784.—27½ Gallons Brandy, 59½ gallons Geneva, 27 gallons Wine, and 6 bottles Cordial Waters.

AYR, Wedneſday, 3d March.—812 Gallons Brandy, and 411 gallons Geneva.

WIGTOWN, Friday, 5th March.—92 Gallons Rum, and 1030 lbs. White Hard Soap.

ROSLIN BLEACHFIELD, 1784.

MESS. BIGGAR and CO. lay down CLOTH as ſoon as the ſeaſon permits, and bleach at the following prices:

All Linen Cloth, yard wide and under, not exceeding 1100 warp, at 3½ d. per yard.

1200 and 1300,	4 d. per yard.	Diaper,	4 d. per yard.
1400,	4½d.	Damaſk,	5 d.
1500,	5 d.	Cambric,	4 d.
1600,	5½d.	Tweeling,	4 d.
1700, and above,	6 d.	Long Lawn,	3 d.

All above yard wide in proportion to its breadth.

Cloth for this Field is taken in, as formerly, at the ſhop of Patrick Murray baker, Luckenbooths, Edinburgh.
Alexander Gray at the Lamhouſe, Pleaſance.
Robert Pratt weaver, foot of Panmure's Cloſe, oppoſite Mr Crichton's Entry, Canongate.
Alexander Burnet weaver, Water of Leith.
George Norrie merchant, Leith.
Mrs Young, Dalkeith.
Alexander Anderſon weaver, Fiſherrow.
Meſſ. Biggar and Co. Sciennes,—at their ſhop foot of Stevenlaw's Cloſe, Cowgate,—and at the Bleachfield.

RUTHVEN BLEACHFIELD, near Perth, 1784.

MELLISS, BARLAND and CO. will bleach this ſeaſon at the following prices, viz.

900 Warp & under	at 2 d. per yd.	1600 Warp & under	at 4½d. per yd
1000 and 1100	2½d.	1700 and all above	5 d.
1200 -	3 d.	Diapers	3 d.
1300 and 1400	3½d.	Fine Tweels & damaſks	4 d.
1500 -	4 d.	Long Lawns & Cambricks	3d.

All above yard wide in proportion to its breadth.

Cloth for this Field taken in by

David Beatſon, hoſier, head of Chalmers's Cloſe; James Burn, merchant, Netherbow; James Stone, weaver, Croſcanſeway; } Edinburgh.

Ninian Cunninghan, weaver, Citadel, Leith; Robert Hutton, merchant, Dunfermline; Andrew Ernie, merchant, Newburgh; Robert Elder, weaver, Cowgate, Dundee; George Mitchell, weaver, Nethergate, ditto; Charles Allan, merchant, Arbroath; James Watſon, merchant, Montroſe; John Ferrier, merchant, Brechin; David Mann, jun. merchant, Forfar; James Peebles, merchant, Inchture; David Blair, merchant, Coupar Angus; Thomas Duncan, merchant, Alyth; Robert M'Intyre, merchant, Crieff; James Inches, merchant, Dunkeld; John M'Parlane, weaver, Moulin; James M'Phaull, merchant, Wick in Caithneſs; John Biſſett, George Blaikie, and Thomas Barland, Perth; and by Samuel Read, at the Field;

At all which places receipts will be given.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 11.

Deferred till Friday the Committees on Ways and Means and the Supply.

REPORT OF THE SMUGGLING COMMITTEE.

Mr *Eden* roſe, and ſaid that notwithſtanding the preſent ſituation of public affairs, and that the *nominal* adminiſtration ſtill exiſted, a deſcription which he had been much cenſured on a former day for beſtowing on the preſent Miniſters, but which he was well warranted in giving them, he wiſhed, however, that ſomething ſhould be done on the buſineſs then before the Houſe, and which the Committee to which it had been entruſted had, with much care, labour, and induſtry, digeſted for conſideration. Mr Eden confeſſed, that on the day on which he moved for the report's being taken into conſideration, he had ſomehow or other underſtood, from the language of the Right Honourable Gentleman in his eye (Mr Pitt) that an adminiſtration, poſſeſſing the confidence of that Houſe and the people, and formed on the principles ſo much to be deſired in the preſent circumſtances of public affairs, would by this have had exiſtence. On this principle, he had moved for the conſideration of the report on the preſent day, and he acknowledged, that the Right Honourable Gentleman had *taken him in*. No public buſineſs, he was firm, could or ought to be done, under a Government like the preſent. He ſhould, however, wiſh to adopt the diſpoſitions of his Right Honourable Friend (Mr Fox) that it was proper to go forward with buſineſs ſo far that when an adminiſtration of efficiency might take place, it would be in ſuch a ſtate of forwardneſs as times like the preſent could admit. If the Houſe ſhould adopt the report of the Committee, ſubſequent meaſures might be founded on it, productive of benefits the moſt important to the Public. By communication from the Boards of revenue in both kingdoms, it had been clearly evinced to the Committee, that without the ſtrong hand of an efficient government, it was impoſſible to depreſs that ſpirit with which ſmuggling was ſuppoſed, and thereby put an end to the moſt daring invaſions on the laws of this country; and big with danger and diminution to its revenue. But it was impoſſible for Miniſters to do any buſineſs if they meant to ſhe over the ſeſſion. Mr Eden then moved the report of the Committee to be read.

Mr *Pitt* ſaid he did not riſe to make any objection to what had been ſaid by the Right Honourable Gentleman who ſpoke laſt, with reſpect to the ſubject then before the Houſe. He only begged leave to aſſure the Right Honourable Gentleman, that he did not mean to *take him in*, and if he had attached any other meaning to his words than they evidently and plainly conveyed, the Right Honourable Gentleman had *taken himſelf in*. With regard, however, to the expreſſion of *nominal* adminiſtration, which the Right Honourable Gentleman was ſo fond of beſtowing, he was almoſt led to imagine that the Honourable Gentleman had it in contemplation to produce a new political Dictionary. In that caſe, he wiſhed the Right Honourable Gentleman to be a little more accurate in his definitions. As to the exiſtence of the preſent Adminiſtration, it was not merely a *nominal* adminiſtration, nor was it the view of thoſe who compoſed it to *ſtar* over the public buſineſs in the manner in which the Right Honourable Gentleman had inſinuated. Mr Pitt then made ſome other obſervations, in which he alluded to the ſupplies, and ſaid he entertained no doubt but the labours of the Committee would be productive of much public advantage.

Mr *Huſſey* ſaid he was a member of that Committee; and from the materials and documents with which it had been furniſhed, he was well convinced that no leſs a ſum than two millions *per annum* would be ſaved to the public by the ſuppreſſion of ſmuggling; but that happy event never could take place without the aſſiſtance of an efficient, ſtrong Adminiſtration, which every man of common ſenſe muſt admit this country poſſeſſed not at preſent.

Mr Huſſey wiſhed ſuch an Adminiſtration might take place and that the government of this country ſhould be confined to the united powers of men of great abilities in the nation. Union alone, he ſaid, could ſave the ſtate. All ranks and deſcriptions of men beſought it; and he wiſhed an honourable gentleman (Mr Marſham) to read a reſolution entered into by a ſet of independent men in another place, (the St Alban's Tavern) as a teſt how much and how ardently union was deſired. For his own part, he did not heſitate to decide, that without it the country was ruined. Every man who had any thing to loſe, any ſtake in his country, muſt feel its preſent ſituation; and it was a daily going on, to reflect that they were the cauſe of all the diſtreſs and diſtraction of the preſent moment.

Mr *Marſham* ſaid, it was rather diſagreeable to him to be called upon with reſpect to what paſſed in another place, where he had been Chairman. He could not, however, refuſe to indulge the reſpectable quarter from whence the requeſt had been made; and therefore would ſtate to the Houſe as well his own ideas of the ſubject, as the reſolution which he had been requeſted to lay before them. Union, he ſaid, muſt be the cordial wiſh of every man who loved his country, becauſe it was found to be but too true that the country could not exiſt without it. Every hour's experience confirmed the neceſſity of it; and it was his earneſt wiſh and requeſt to the two Right Honourable Gentlemen in his eye, to make thoſe mutual advances and conceſſions which honour and principle would warrant, in order to exert their united abilities to put an end to the public diſtractions which ſhook our devoted iſle, and to lay the foundation for thoſe returns of political conſequence and importance which ſuch endeavours would inevitably eſtabliſh.

An Adminiſtration without the ſtrength and vigour of that Houſe to ſupport it, every one knew, was an Adminiſtration of inefficiency and weakneſs; without ſuch ſupport it could not be called an Adminiſtration, and its imbecility would be ruin to the country. This was an opinion he was not ſingle in, and the reſolution he was called upon to lay before the Houſe was founded upon the ſame principle. Mr Marſham then read the reſolution, which was to the following effect:

"Reſolved, That it is inevitably neceſſary for an Adminiſtration to poſſeſs the confidence of the Houſe of Commons? and that the preſent criſis of public affairs requires ſuch an Adminiſtration; and that this Meeting will ſupport an Adminiſtration formed on ſuch principles, which can be alone effected by an union of parties."

Mr Marſham added, that no *excluſion* was meant, and he hoped the two Right Honourable Gentlemen would ſhow their good intentions towards their country, and haſten the deſireable object of the public wiſhes.

Mr *Fox* looking upon himſelf as called upon by what had fallen from the two Hon. Gentlemen, Meſſ. Huſſey and Marſham, he could not avoid troubling the Houſe with a few words—And firſt he muſt remark the very great degree of deference and reſpect which was ſo juſtly due to the anxious wiſhes and endeavours of ſo reſpectable a ſet of men as thoſe who had intereſted themſelves with ſo much induſtry and zeal to effect ſuch an Adminiſtration as the circumſtances of public affairs demanded. For his own part, there was no man more anxious, or more uneaſy than himſelf, for the accompliſhment of ſo very deſireable an event; he wiſhed it from the bottom of his ſoul, and every moment, as it flew, produced a new incitement to it. In his mind, too, no inconſiderable object had that day been announced, to encreaſe the neceſſity of a ſtrong adminiſtration, poſſeſſing the confidence and reliance of that Houſe, and this was the adjuſtment of differences between Ruſſia and the Porte: To conſider merely the circumſtance of the eaſt, our public credit, the ſtate of revenue, the unſettled ſtate of foreign politicks with regard to certain unſettled matters of importance, and the ſituation of ſome of our dependencies, was enough to ſtimulate men to wiſh for union, and a vigorous Adminiſtration; and, in this mind, the circumſtances he had mentioned relative to Ruſſia was not of inferior importance; ſo far from it, that he conſidered our political ſituation muſt in one way or other be affected by it to a very great degree. He looked therefore upon it as an event very ſtrongly preſſing the

neceſſity of union, and an efficient adminiſtration, in addition to thoſe reaſons which he had already mentioned. And when union was talked of in a moment like the preſent, every conſideration ſhould be ſacrificed to complete it; that is, upon terms of principle and honour; ſo that every poſſibility might be excluded of uniting on principles that carried in them the ſeeds of diſunion, and which would poſſibly be productive of more real danger and diſtraction than they were intended to prevent.

Two things reſpecting union, he would lay down as principles:—Firſt, that the dignity and reſolutions of the Houſe of Commons ſhould be ſatisfied, and that *principle*, as it was underſtood when applied as a fundamental for union, ought to be its baſis. He then defined what he meant by principle. It was impoſſible for a body, or any conſiderable number of men, to have, perhaps, the ſame identical opinions upon one given ſubject; that could not be expected: If ſuch an union was to be expected, the nature of things had pronounced it impoſſible; but what he meant was, that there ſhould be a cordiality, a candour, and fairneſs among thoſe who ſhould unite; no little baſe endeavours to circumvent, but a generoſity to deſpiſe it. This was the union he was a friend to—this the union that muſt be effected.

He could not object to uniting with men, with whom he differed in this or that ſpecific meaſure; many of his preſent friends differed on ſpecific queſtions and objects, yet he believed their cordiality, their fidelity, and attachment to each other were unequalled in the Parliamentary annals of this country. To ſuppoſe, therefore, a difference of opinion in one or two ſpecific objects could be a bar to union, when cordiality and honour could be found, was in his opinion contemptible and trifling, and with reſpect to the circumſtances in which political diſcuſſions had placed him and the Right Hon. Gentleman, Mr Pitt, perſonal animoſity was unmixed with his views of oppoſition. The Right Hon. Gentleman, he truſted, conſidered him not as an enemy to his perſon, for differing with him in political opinions; among men of honour, who were determined to unite for the public good, recollection of paſt oppoſition could have no influence; and perſonal ſituation, he truſted, would enjoy as little of their contemplation. The world knew his character, with reſpect to pecuniary attachments. A ſituation of emolument was not the object of his ambition. To ſerve his country by the exerciſe of thoſe talents which the Houſe were ſo often pleaſed to give him credit for, was the chief object of his glory, and that a late conduct in diſpoſing of the Clerkſhip of the Pells, had evinced to be equally the object of the Right Hon. Gentleman. His only conteſt with him ſhould be, who deſerved beſt to promote the glory of his country. This was alſo the caſe of his friends. Situation was not the object—but the firſt preliminary was inevitable; the dignity of the Houſe muſt be ſatisfied; but ſatisfied in ſuch a manner as to ſhow the Houſe the principles upon which he, and thoſe with whom he acted, wiſhed to treat the Right Hon. Gentleman.—It was merely aſked that it might be underſtood, there was an end of the Right Hon. Gentleman's Adminiſtration, which in the nature of things could not ſtand, that the public buſineſs might be carried on by them, till the objects of union ſhould be finally agreed to—He truſted the Right Hon. Gentleman would not ſtill adhere to punctilio, and

As to the India bill, Mr Fox ſaid he would never give up the principles on which he had introduced it; that is, he would ever hold the ſame language with regard to their propriety, at the ſame time that he would alter it in ſuch a manner, as to meet general approbation. If, therefore, any future diſagreement ſhould ariſe between him and the Right Honourable Gentleman, even in a ſituation of union, the Houſe would decide between them; and this being that kind of *ſpecific* difference which he before mentioned, it was impoſſible to ſuppoſe, that if they united on principles of honour it could be a cauſe of diſunion.

Mr Fox took a very large range, and gave the ſame definition he did on a former day, of the confidence of the crown. He again ſaid he wiſhed an union, but never would recede from the reſignation of the preſent miniſters. Lord North too muſt be comprehended in every negociation; his power and weight, from his abilities and connections, were of a deſcription that made an union with him equally deſireable; and for his own part, he was indiſſolubly united with him.

Mr *Pitt* ſaid he could not help obſerving, though the matter then in debate was not the object before the Houſe, that what had fallen from the Right Honourable Gentleman, who ſpoke laſt, merited much notice and attention.—He adopted every idea with reſpect to union except that of reſignation. He never would reſign to negociate. His views for remaining in power he had before ſignified—the danger he felt the conſtitution to be in from the India bill, which he ſpoke of with much acrimony. He gave Mr Fox credit, however, for his wiſh to improve it; and when he ſaw what length that ſcheme would go, it certainly would have an influence on his opinion. He expreſſed much loyalty to the King, and enlarged on his conſtitutional prerogatives.

Mr Fox and Mr Pitt then ſeverally explained.

Lord *North* conceived ſomething which had fallen from Mr Pitt to have been aimed at him, and meant to exclude him from an union, declared that though he would not ſacrifice his claim to power or ſituation to the prejudices or paſſions of any man; yet, if his country required that ſacrifice from him, he would give up his pretenſions with as much pleaſure as in any part of his life he was happy in having them gratified.

Mr *Marſham*, after what had fallen from the noble Lord and the two Right Hon. Gentlemen, declared that in his opinion Mr Pitt was bound to reſign. He complimented Lord North greatly for his generoſity and ſpirit, and rejoiced at the near proſpect of union.

Mr *Powys* ſaid he had the ſame ideas: He thanked Lord North; and much as it pained him, he was obliged to ſay that while Mr Pitt remained in power, he ſhould oppoſe him from principle claſhing with predilection.

Lord *Mahon* made a long ſpeech, defending Mr Pitt's ſtay in power, which he ſaid was to ſave the conſtitution.

General *Conway* was very ſevere againſt Mr Pitt, whom he upbraided with having abuſed Lord North for not having taken a *hint* to go out, yet he himſelf deſpiſed the voice of the Houſe of Commons. He deſired him to ſpeak out, whether he would ſtay in or reſign.

Mr *Powis* wiſhed Mr Pitt time to conſider, ſaying, he was ſure before Friday they ſhould have an anſwer from his Majeſty, complying with their wiſhes.

Mr *Pulteney* could by no means conſider the reſiſtance of the Right Hon. Gentleman at the head of Adminiſtration in that formidable and unconſtitutional light in which it had been deſcribed. He could figure many caſes in which ſuch conduct in a Miniſter was highly meritorious and juſtifiable.

Mr *Dempſter* ſaid, that he never was relieved from a greater preſſure of mind. Laſt night he had viewed matters under a melancholy aſpect. They now began to clear a little, and he hoped the ſymptoms of coalition which had this day appeared would be cheriſhed, and would eventually be realized. In the mean time, whilſt he flattered himſelf with thoſe agreeable proſpects, he hoped a temperate procedure would characterize the meaſures of all who were anxious for the good of the public. It was neceſſary that men of temper ſhould unite themſelves, and form a maſs of moderation againſt that maſs of party which overwhelmed the country.

Much converſation had obtained againſt the India bill. It was true that he had not given his conſent to it; but this circumſtance did not ariſe from the ordinary objections which had been made to it. He, for one, would abſolve the Honourable Gentleman below him from all thoſe imputations which had been laid on him. He was convinced in his own mind he was from intention chargeable with none of them. There never was a bill, which on mere viſionary grounds had become ſo unpopular. What did the generality of men, who had clamoured againſt it, know of the nature of it? They knew little or nothing about the ſubject. He was convinced that there were many regulations and many laws now in exiſtence for the conduct of India affairs, which, under a powerful and united adminiſtration, would be effectual for the management of matters in that country.

He in the mean time thanked heaven, that a great conſtitutional point was likely to come amicably to iſſue. Had matters gone on as they were likely to have done, he did not know what might have been the iſſue. The Crown muſt have yielded, or this Houſe loſt its privileges; a circumſtance above all others to be deprecated, as this muſt have conſtituted what an elegant though Tory author (Mr Hume) had denominated the *euthanaſia* of the ſtate.

Commodore *Johnſtone* expreſſed with much warmth his ſurpriſe that the Hon. Gentleman who ſpoke laſt ſhould have aſſerted that the public were ignorant of the foundations of the India bill which had been prepared by the Hon. Gentleman below him. In matters of right or invaſion of property no perſons were clearer-ſighted than the people of this country. It was on this ground, known to every perſon, that the bill which had been propoſed was diſapproved and reprobated. He truſted therefore, that no gentleman would have the boldneſs to own, that the reaſons of its rejection were not known, and as well known as they were unpopular. Here the Commodore was called to order by

Mr *Fox*, who ſaid that if the Hon. Gentleman meant to debate the India bill, inſtead of attending to the point under diſcuſſion, he was ready to meet him on that ground at any time, or any where.

Mr *Dundas* aſked the Hon. Gentleman the reaſon of his partiality in the preſent caſe? Why had not he called the Honourable Gentleman (Mr Dempſter) to order? He had ſpoke of the India bill; he had brought that point into diſcuſſion, and it was ſomewhat extraordinary that the Hon. Gentleman ſhould not have objected to his reaſonings on the ſame footing as to thoſe of the Hon. Commodore.

Commodore *Johnſtone* aſſured the Houſe, that he had every inclination in the world to promote union, and if any thing he had ſaid was unfriendly to this idea it was contrary to his wiſh. But what was the union he wiſhed to promote? It was an union on his own views. No perſon in this world had a greater admiration of the wonderful abilities of the Hon. Gentleman below him (Mr Fox) than he had. He did not know however that it would be very eligible to make him a Miniſter. He poſſeſſed almoſt all the great, the winning, the magnanimous qualities of Cæſar—Yet Cæſar was a Dictator—He was equal, though he would not ſay ſuperior, to Oliver Cromwell; yet Oliver Cromwell was an Uſurper. He did not therefore, ſee that there was any very great reaſon for wiſhing the Honourable Gentleman ſolely at the head of affairs, or for his Right Hon. friend's reſigning the charge implicitly, and on call, into his hands. There was no great reaſon for thinking long on this ſubject; ſix hours was too long a period for ſuch a diſcuſſion. The Triple Alliance was ſettled in proportionally a ſhorter time—he believed in three days. Why then protract buſineſs, or expect anſwers and coalitions which, under the preſent unexplained circumſtances, could not be looked for? He would aſſert, that miniſters were right in defending the conſtitution till ſuch time as oppoſition had come to an eclairciſſement with them, till ſuch time as they had avowed their relinquiſhing a bill which public opinion had reprobated.

Mr *Fox* ſaid, that there was a very great difference in what had fallen from the Honourable Gentleman who had ſpoke laſt from that of the Honourable Gentleman who had ſpoke before him. The former had indulged a converſation friendly to that union which was the wiſh of all ſides. The language of the latter ſeemed intended to propagate diſunion. He could not ſit down without contradicting what had fallen from the Honourable Gentleman reſpecting the India Bill. He had aſſerted that it was unpopular. He would be bold to ſay that it was by no means ſo at all, or at leaſt in the magnitude in which it had been deſcribed.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* expreſſed his wiſh that gentlemen would turn their attention to the original motion, and give their opinion of it, as there were points reſpecting the Ordnance Eſtimates which the Houſe ſtood this day pledged to diſcuſs. The motion was then read and agreed to.

ORDNANCE ESTIMATES.

Mr *Steele* then moved the Ordnance eſtimates. Some of theſe were new, and the Committee of courſe would conſider of their propriety. He would move, therefore, in the firſt place, that a ſum not exceeding 111,634*l* be granted for Ordinaries and extraordinaries. This, he ſaid, was a matter of common courſe, and ſuch as he would not comment on. The next ſum he would move as the reſolution of the Committee, was for various purpoſes. Some of theſe were new, and it might be proper for the Committee to examine their propriety. There was an intention to erect ſome new fortifications, which might conſtitute a ſubject for the diſcuſſion of the Committee. In the mean time, he would give in his eſtimates, and on this ground move, that a ſum not exceeding 430,369*l* 7*s*. 4*d*. be granted agreeably to the eſtimates connected with it.

Mr *Rolle* ſaid, that various ſums in the eſtimates were to be appropriated for the purpoſe of erecting new fortifications. This he by no means conſidered as compatible with the preſent exigence of the country. He was by no means fond of erecting many fortifications. Theſe fortifications muſt be filled with ſoldiers, a circumſtance by no means friendly to the liberties of a free country. He thought that an equal ſum would be much better beſtowed on the marines and navy of the country. There was one article alſo to which he muſt object, which was the purchaſe of Sir Gregory Page's houſe. He ſaw no reaſon for ſuch a purchaſe. It had been ſaid, that Woolwich was unhealthy, that the Academicians were ſubjected to agues. He did not know whether this was well founded or not, but he ſaw no reaſon for ſo extravagant a purchaſe at preſent. He would therefore move, that the ſum of 108,000 *l*. be deducted from the eſtimates, as improper to be applied to the purpoſes ſtated in them.

Mr *Minchin* ſaid, he had ever been of the ſame opinion, reſpecting the navy and marine of this country, with the Honourable Gentleman who ſpoke laſt. Experience, however, had now given him a different mode of thinking, and he was not aſhamed to avow it. He thought the ſafety of this kingdom depended at preſent more on its internal ſtrength than it had ever done before. This he illuſtrated by the ſtate of the navy of France, which he ſaid was very flouriſhing, and by the late threatened invaſion of this country.

Lord *Mulgrave* expatiated on the abuſes of the public money in the Ordnance department. Yet every circumſtance at preſent inculcated the duty of a rigid ſyſtem of finance. He was ſorry to obſerve, that this did not ſeem the object of the preſent motion. The public money of this nation ought to be diſtributed for the ſupport of its navy. There was no doubt but its docks ſhould be properly guarded. But what was the ordinary method of conducting a buſineſs of this nature? Was it not making a job of it, and diſtributing the public money for the purpoſe of gratifying the views and avarice of individuals? The works at Portſmouth were well executed, but done in a taſte which neither marked the genuis or turn of the engineer, nor the prodigality of the public. He then adverted to the purchaſe of Sir Gregory Page's houſe, and ſaid the reaſons which ſupported ſuch a purchaſe were not well founded. He himſelf had been in Woolwich for ſome time, without experiencing any bad effects from his reſidence there. Beſides, it was not merely the purchaſe of ſo large a houſe which challenged his attention, but the additional charge of repairing and ſupporting it. He hoped, therefore, the committee would adverte to theſe circumſtances.

General *Conway* ſaid he ſhould not have troubled the Houſe at ſo late an hour, if he had not imagined that the deduction propoſed tended to diminiſh, if not deſtroy the fortifications of the country. He hoped gentlemen would conſider the preſent ſtate of the nation; its peculiarities in regard to Holland, and our natural enemies, in the event of war. What would be our fate if Portſmouth were taken? The great body by this ſtroke would loſe a limb, and in this mutilated ſtate be expoſed to a powerful enemy. He concluded with ſaying, that internal defence was now much more neceſſary for this country than ever it was.

Mr Rolle, Mr Courtenay, Mr Dempſter, and other gentlemen ſpoke.

Mr *Steele* then ſtated, that the practice of the Board had never been to call for ſums without going to work regularly, by firſt having juſt and reaſonable eſtimates of the ſeveral demands laid before them, by ſuch engineers and other workmen as were competent to make them out. The details, indeed, were not brought down to the Houſe, becauſe they were too voluminous and extenſive, and were not very well adapted to the buſineſs of the Houſe, though they were all in readineſs in the event of being called for. He was now, therefore, to move for ſuch ſums as the repairs of the fortifications at Portſmouth, Plymouth, and a variety of other places required. But inſtead of ſpecifying the peculiar expenſe of each, and to ſave the Houſe much time, he would do as had always been done before, lump the whole, and move that the ſum of 324,000*l*. and odds, be voted for the Ordnance Eſtimates of the preſent year, which was put and carried without a diviſion.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, *Feb.* 12.

GENERAL *Smith* moved for the names of all perſons reſiding in Bengal, Bombay, or Madras, who had bonds on the Eaſt India Company, together with the extent of the various ſums for which the bonds had been granted, and the times at which they were payable.

Mr *Pitt* wiſhed to know, for what end the Hon. Gentlemen had made ſuch a motion. He could ſee no benefit that could be derived from it, either to that Houſe, or the Eaſt India Company.

General *Smith* acquainted the Right Hon. Gentleman, that the affairs of the India Company were ſoon to be conſidered in that Houſe; and that it was impoſſible the Houſe could form any preciſe idea of the regulations that it would be neceſſary to make, unleſs they ſhould previouſly have aſcertained the ſpecific ſums which the Company had become bound for to Britiſh ſubjects in India. The motion was agreed to.

RECEIPT TAX.

Lord *John Cavendiſh* moved, that the Houſe do reſolve itſelf into a Committee, to take the Receipt Tax bill into conſideration.

Mr *Hemmet* ſeconded the motion.

Sir *Cecil Wray* oppoſed the Speaker's leaving the chair, becauſe he thought the bill then before the Houſe both unjuſt and oppreſſive. It oppreſſed the retailer, the middling and the lower ranks of people moſt eſpecially, and that might be the reaſon why gentlemen were ſo indifferent about the fate of it.

Colonel *Onſlow* likewiſe oppoſed the bill. Beſides his own private opinion, he had a motive which always did, and always ſhould prevail with him, and that was, the ſentiments of his conſtituents. The borough which he had the honour to preſent in Parliament, had remonſtrated againſt the Receipt Tax; and, on that account, he was doubly bound to oppoſe the meaſure. To many in that borough, where were a great number of trading people, the bill before the Houſe would be very detrimental. They had ſaid ſo, and he knew it to be ſo. Openings in trade had made it appear, that the article of ſtamped receipts would ſtand him in a ſum of not leſs than 500 *l*. *per ann.* The Colonel declared his averſion from the bill, and his intention to vote againſt the Speaker's leaving the chair.

Lord *Surry* had not heard a ſingle ſubſtantial reaſon given againſt the bill. The proper queſtion at preſent, was, Shall the Speaker leave the chair or no? and he wiſhed to have that queſtion put.

Sir *Joſeph Mawbey* was againſt the motion, as was General *Murray*, Mr *Duncombe*, &c.

Lord *Nugent* threw out ſeveral remarks on the matter in diſpute. The giving or taking a ſtamped receipt, certainly was optional; but then the dread of the penalty (5 *l*. for one

ger) would always determine the will in ſuch caſes. The law he allowed, would diminiſh the profits of the trader; but the trader had this conſideration to ſolace him, that the gain of receipts would always be in proportion to the conſumption of his goods; that is, to the money he would draw.—Though the bill did by no means appear unexceptionable to his Lordſhip, yet he was by no means adverſe to the Speaker's leaving the chair; becauſe his doing ſo ſpeedily, was the very way to have all the defects of the bill remedied.

Mr Arden threw out a few obſervations on the merits of the bill, and the propriety of the Speaker's leaving the chair.

Lord *John Cavendiſh* then prefaced the buſineſs with a very neat ſpeech, on the advantages of the Tax, and the means of preventing thoſe who were averſe from it, from evading the intentions of it.

The only important amendments that were made, in the claſſes of the bill, were, That receipts on *land Taxes*, are to be excepted; and that the vender is obliged to keep receipts for the uſe of his cuſtomers: but, when the receipts is wanted for a certain ſmall ſum (it is reported 3 *l.*) to be ſpecified in the bill, then, the vender can oblige the buyer to pay for the ſtamp.

It was afterwards moved, "That it be an inſtruction to the ſaid Committee, that they have power to extend the proviſions of the ſaid bill, to bills of Exchange, Promiſſory, and other notes."—The queſtion was then put, "that the Speaker do now leave the chair."—Ayes 162.—Noes 33.

Lord *Beauchamp* having reported from the Committe appointed to inquire into the uſage of the Houſe, reſpecting its interference with the executive part of the conſtitution, and mentioned a variety of caſes in which the Houſe had interpoſed its advice to the Crown, from the beginning of laſt century to the preſent date.

Mr *Dundas* moved, that it ſhould be printed, which occaſioned a ſlight debate; in which Mr *Fox*, Lord *North*, Mr *Pitt*, Mr *Dundas*, Mr *Eden*, and others took a part.

Lord *North*, in the courſe of ſpeaking, called Mr Dundas "his learned *friend*," but recollecting himſelf ſuddenly ſaid, "the learned *gentleman*." This occaſioned a laugh, but Lord North ſaid, that he had no reaſon to retract the appellation of *friend*, as applied to Mr Dundas, in any other ſenſe than a political one.

It was agreed that the report ſhould be printed.

During the debate concerning the propriety or neceſſity of printing the report, and alſo after it was ordered to be printed, the queſtion was agitated, whether the conſideration of it ſhould be poſtponed to Monday. A motion for poſtponing it to that day was made by Mr Dundas; and a converſation, rather than a debate enſued; for while either ſide of the Houſe allowed, on the whole, the propriety of the motion, a diſpute aroſe concerning the party to whom the blame was to be imputed, of retarding the buſineſs of the nation.

In this diſpute, the Marquis of *Graham* took a warm part. He declared, that he wiſhed not to delay the buſineſs of the Houſe for a moment, but to come down to-morrow and to try, on the ſubject of the ſupplies for the Ordnance, whether there were in that Houſe, men hardy enough to refuſe the neceſſary ſupplies, and reduce the nation to a ſituation to which there was nothing ſimilar in our hiſtory, ſince a period which he forbore to mention.

It was agreed, that the report ſhould be taken into conſideration on Monday, when it was alſo agreed to go into the ſtate of the nation.

Governer *Johnſtone* informed the Houſe, that by letters from India, dated November laſt, and ſent from Baſſorah, 6th December, that the laſt outward bound ſhips for India had arrived ſafe, and that the news of the peace had called back the French troops from Tippo Saib, who had entered on a negociation for peace with the Engliſh.

The bill for naturalizing children born of Britiſh mothers, was read a ſecond time, and committed for Monday next.

A petition from Captain Brereton was preſented, to which the Chancellor of the Exchequer ſignified his Majeſty's approbation. The ſame was read and referred to a Committee.

A motion was made, "that there be laid before this Houſe, a liſt of the names, in alphabetical order, of all perſons who have neglected to enter, or who having at any time entered, and paid duty for their male ſervants, or wheel carriages, ſubject to the duty of exciſe, have diſcontinued or neglected making ſuch entries, together with an account of what proceedings have been had for the proſecutions of any ſuch perſons." The queſtion was put, and the ſame agreed to by the Houſe.

The Houſe adjourned to Monday.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, *Feb.* 13.

By letters from Baſſorah, dated the 1ſt of December, all the outward bound ſhips to Bombay were arrived ſafe at that port.

The Commerce, Pickmore, from St Lucia to Liverpool, quitted at ſea by the crew, is brought into Scilly.

The Cork packet, Frith, ſailed from Quebec for Cork on the 26th of November, 1782, and has not ſince been heard of.

A Daniſh Eaſt Indiaman, name not mentioned, is put into Plymouth with the loſs of her rudder and other damage.

The Friends Adventure, Ranton, from Virginia for London, is put into Cowes in diſtreſs, having loſt her foremaſt.

The Kingſton, Atkinſon, from New-York, is put into Dartmouth, with the loſs of her mainmaſt, and ſore topmaſt.

The Peace and Plenty, Calahan, from London to Boſton, is put into Halifax with the loſs of a maſt.

From the London Papers, Feb. 13.

LONDON.

This day a Common-Hall was held at Guildhall, to conſider of an addreſs, thanking his Majeſty for having diſmiſſed his late Miniſters; and humbly to aſſure his Majeſty of the ſupport of his faithful citizens, in the conſtitutional exerciſe of his Majeſty's juſt prerogative.—As ſoon as the uſual ceremonies were over, a motion was put and carried, that the thanks of the Livery, in Common-hall, be given to the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, &c. for preſenting his Majeſty with an addreſs for diſmiſſing his late Miniſters; after which Sir Barnard Turner, one of the Sheriffs, came forward and made a motion, that an addreſs of thanks be preſented to his Majeſty from the Livery of London, in Common-hall aſſembled, which was carried by about ten to one. A motion was likewiſe made, and carried unanimouſly, that the thanks of the Livery, in Common-hall aſſembled, be given to Sir Watkin Lewis, Bart. and Brook Watſon, Eſq; two of the repreſentatives of the city of London in Parliament, for their conduct and ſupport of the preſent Miniſtry in the Houſe of Commons, which was carried unanimouſly.

Mr Mariſham, member for the county of Kent, is choſen Chairman of the meeting at the St Alban's Tavern, in the room of the Hon. T. Groſvenor, reſigned.

Yeſterday his Grace the Duke of Rutland had an audience of the King at St James's, relative to the final adjuſtment of the ſuperior appointments in his Viceroyſhip.

The Duke of Rutland and his ſuite will ſet off to-morrow morning on their route for Ireland.

Lord Walſingham being appointed Vice-Treaſurer of Ireland, goes thither with his Grace the Duke of Rutland.

Yeſterday Lord Roſs was at the levee at St James's, for the firſt time ſince his arrival from Ireland.

Yeſterday, General Fox, brother of the Right Hon. Mr Fox, kiſſed the King's hand at St James's, on account of his promotion in the army.

It appears to be a very difficult thing for any Miniſter to pleaſe the public at large; for during Lord North's adminiſtration, it was declared that the power of the Crown had increaſed, was increaſing, and ought to be diminiſhed: Now, the general cry is, that the prerogative of the Crown is in danger.

It was a report laſt night, but we do not pledge ourſelves for the authenticity of it, that the Ruſſian Ambaſſador had waited upon his Majeſty at St James's, to ſignify that an accommodation had actually taken place between his miſtreſs and the Ottoman Porte; and that the forces of each were to return to their reſpective countries as ſoon as the ſeaſon will permit.

We have the pleaſure to inform the public, that a packet was received over land from Bombay yeſterday afternoon at ſeven o'clock, by which the following important intelligence was received:—Tippoo Saib had made a practicable breach at Mangalore, when he received an account of the peace in Europe. A correſpondence took place between him and our commanding officer, which ended in a ceſſation of hoſtilities; and General Macleod, who arrived a few days after from Bombay, was received by Tippoo Saib with very great attention. The General had agreed to accompany Tippoo Saib to Seringapatam, to receive his propoſitions for peace; and Tippoo Saib had engaged to releaſe all the Engliſh priſoners immediately, and to ſupply Mangalore with proviſions, during the ceſſation of hoſtilities.

The lateſt advices from Bengal ſtated, they were in perfect tranquillity, and that Mr Wheeler had taken his paſſage to return to England. As Mr Haſtings's name was not mentioned, there can be no doubt of his remaining till his ſucceſſor ſhall arrive. All the Bombay ſhips were ſafely arrived from England.

A report is current in the city, that the Dutch Eaſt India Company have projected a plan for carrying on a very extenſive trade to America: But it is to be hoped that their expectations of engroſſing this branch of commerce will be diſappointed, and that means will not be neglected for ſecuring to this country the advantage of ſupplying America with the produce of the Eaſt.

No coaſters have arrived in the River for three weeks paſt, the ſmall ports on the Kentiſh, Eſſex, and other coaſts, being blocked up.

The Spaniards have not ſent any envoy to the American States, nor have they concluded any treaty with Congreſs: The truth is, Spain, by no means reliſhes the new weſtern empire, which ſhe fears may in time become a moſt potent and dangerous enemy.

A bill is to be brought into Parliament this Seſſion, for conſolidating the under-mentioned offices under one Board of Commiſſioners, viz. Stamp Office, Tax-Office, Salt-Office, Hawkers and Pedlars, and Hackney Coach Office. This circumſtance will prove a great ſaving to the nation, and was recommended to the conſideration of Parliament, in the report of thoſe able and upright characters, the Commiſſioners of Public Accounts.

It is ſaid, if the duties of Cuſtoms were conſolidated, it would ſave the nation at leaſt 25,000 l. per annum, in the expence of officers, clerks, and ſtationry.

Yeſterday morning Lady Maitland was brough to-bed of a ſon and heir in Wimpole-ſtreet.

A new tragedy, called *Runnamede*, written on the circumſtance of King John's granting the Magna Charta to the Barons, we hear, will ſhortly make its appearance at Covent-Garden Theatre.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Jan. 29.

"The Cato, according to letters received at Verſailles, having been a long time in the ſeas of Brazil, where ſhe went to repair, is arrived at Madras with Sir Peter Parker, who commands her. It was thought at London that this ſhip was loſt, as no tidings had been received of her ſince the ſummer of 1782."—*Bruſſels Gazette.*

PRICE OF STOCKS, FEB. 13.

Bank Stock, 115¾.	Ditto 1751, —
3 per cent. con. 56½ a ¾ a ¾.	India Stock, 123¾.
3 per cent. red. 57⅜ a ¼.	3 per cent. Ann. —
3 per cent. 1726, —	India Bonds 26 s. diſc.
Long Ann. 17½ a 3-16ths.	Exchequer Bills, 4 s. diſc.
Short Ann. 1778, 13 3-16ths a 5-16ths.	Navy Bills, 19¾.
South Sea Stock, 66.	3 per cent. Scrip. —
3 per cent. Old Ann. —	4 per cent. Scrip. —
Ditto New Ann. 57⅜ a ¾.	Omnium, —

EXCHANGES LONDON WITH HOLLAND.

Amſterdam, 35 9 2½ U.	Agio of the Bank with Holland, 5 per cent.
Ditto Sight, 35 4.	
Rotterdam, 35 10 2½ U.	

WIND AT DEAL, FEB. 12. W.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Feb. 13.

"There ſeemed to be a great ſpirit of moderation yeſterday in the Houſe of Commons. Mr Fox ſhews a ſtronger and ſtronger inclination to a coalition. Mr *Pitt* proudly and ſlowly meets him by degrees, but not half-way."

On Saturday laſt, died, at his houſe at Hope Park, Dr Thomas Hope, phyſician.

The London mail, due on Monday, did not arrive till paſt two this morning; and that due yeſterday, not till about five this morning. The reaſon of theſe very uncommon delays was entirely owing to the moſt extraordinary depth of ſnow ever remembered upon the Engliſh road. There having a good deal more fallen in the courſe of yeſterday and to-day, we can have little expectation of any poſt arriving to-night.—The north poſt, whoſe uſual time of arrival is in the morning about eight o'clock, is not yet come in. *(Seven o'clock at night.)*

Yeſterday, at a numerous meeting of the Truſtees, for managing the Fund eſtabliſhed by act of Parliament, for a proviſion to the Widows and Children of the Miniſters of the Church of Scotland, the Rev. Dr Macknight, one of the Miniſters of this city, and the Rev. Sir Harry Moncrieff Wellwood, Bart. one of the Miniſters of St Cuthbert's, were unanimouſly elected General Collectors or Receivers of ſaid fund, in room of the Rev. Dr Alexander Webſter, deceaſed.

Yeſterday, the High Court of Juſticiary met, when a petition was preſented for Ann Pringle, lately indicted for child-murder, praying for baniſhment. The Lord Advocate gave his conſent, on account of ſome alleviating circumſtances attending the caſe; upon which the Court pronounced ſentence, baniſhing her Scotland for life, under the uſual ceriſications, and allowing her till the 17th of next month to prepare herſelf for her departure.

On Friday night, about twelve o'clock, as two gentlemen were returning home from the New Town, they were attacked on the Bridge by ſome fellows, ſeemingly much in liquor, who, either through maliciouſneſs, or with an intent to rob, knocked one of them down, and were going to do the ſame to the other; but, upon the appearance of two or three guard ſoldiers, they thought proper to make off.

Extract of a letter from Newcaſtle, Feb. 14.

"Sunday at 7 o'clock in the evening, a very bright Comet was ſeen in Piſces, with about 355 degrees of right aſcenſion, and five degrees north declenſion. It has a tail of upwards of one degree. It appears like a ſtar of the 4th magnitude, and is viſible to the naked eye."

The ſubject of A. J.'s *favour is too local and trifling.*

SAILED FROM GREENOCK, Feb. 14. Dolphin, M'Kay, for Cork, with goods; Brothers, Ferguſon, for Dublin, with ditto.

ARRIVED AT GRANGEMOUTH, Feb. 14.—True Blue, Roger, from Anſtruther, with wheat; Carron, Paterſon, from London, with goods.—16. Thomas and Mary, Buck, from Southampton, with oak timber and plank.

ARRIVED AT LEITH, Feb. 17.—William, Thomſon, from Newcaſtle, with goods and ſalt; Belmount Caſtle, Stobie, from London, with goods.

ARRIVED IN LEITH ROADS, Lovely Mary, Gardener, from London, with goods; Livingſtone, Stevenſon, from ditto, with ditto.

ERRAT. in the advertiſement of the Meeting of M'Lure and Cumming's Creditors, the 24th inſt.—for "the ſame place, upon the 12th march next,"—read, "at the Tontine Coffeehouſe, Glaſgow, the 12th March next, at twelve o'clock noon."

AIR BALLOON.

FOR ONE DAY ONLY.

BY particular deſire of ſeveral Noblemen, Gentlemen, and Ladies, an Air Balloon will be launched up and down, in Mr Angelo's Riding-School, on Thurſday next, the 19th curt. Admittance, 5 s. each perſon in the lower part of the ſchool, and 2 s. in the gallery.

The doors will be opened at noon, and the Balloon to be let off at half after twelve.

COUNTY OF FIFE.

FEB. 28. 1784.

THE Sheriff of the County of Fife being requeſted by ſeveral proprietors in the County to call a meeting of the County, to conſider of an ADDRESS TO HIS MAJESTY on the preſent ſituation of Public Affairs, intimates, That a Meeting of the County will be held at Cupar, for the above purpoſe, on Tueſday the 24th inſtant, at twelve o'clock.

This Day is publiſhed,

By ALEXANDER DONALDSON,

In One Large Volume Octavo,—— price 7 s. 6 d. bound,

ELEMENTS OF NAVIGATION,

OR THE

PRACTICAL RULES of the ART Plainly Laid Down and Clearly Demonſtrated from their Principles,—— with Suitable Examples to theſe Rules, and all the neceſſary Tables

Illuſtrated by Copperplates

The Second Edition, much improved,

BY WILLIAM WILSON, M. A.

The deſign of the author, in this publication, has been, to compriſe in one volume of a moderate ſize every thing neceſſary for the Mariner's inſtruction in the principles, and aſſiſtance in the practice of his art, in its lateſt ſtate of improvement.

The favourable reception the former edition of this Work met with from the Public, induced the author to make ſeveral improvements, which, he hopes, will be acceptable ——ALSO,

This Day is publiſhed, price 5 s. 6 d. bound,

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OR THE

Practical Rules of that Art plainly laid down and clearly illuſtrated by ſuitable examples, with all the neceſſary Tables.

This tract contains almoſt all the practical parts of the above Elements of Navigation, and is intended for thoſe who have not time to ſtudy the ſcientific principles.

A PLAN OF STREETS, &c. WANTED.

BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

THE LORD PROVOST, MAGISTRATES, AND COUNCIL OF EDINBURGH.

AS the Council intend to ſell all the City's property lying on the north of St James's Square, or Cleland's Yards, in the extended royalty, as alſo the ground lying further northward, ſometime the property of John Dickſon, Eſq; of Kilducho, Ten Guineas will be given for the plan of New Streets, &c. to be built thereon, which ſhall be produced within four weeks, and approved of by the Council.—No entry by or from St James's Square.

A ground plan may be ſeen at the Chamberlain's Office.

FEB. 18. 1784.

NOTICE.

THAT there are to be SOLD at the Place of CANTRAY, Inverneſs-ſhire, ſome hundreds of the following PLANTS, viz.

Larixes from three to four feet high, at 5 s. per 120; Spruce Firs from twelve to fifteen inches high, at 4 s. per 120; Aſh Plants from five to ſix feet high, at 4 s. 6 d. per 120.

N. B. The above plants were raiſed for the proprietor's own uſe, and are now to be diſpoſed off, as there are more on hand than are wanted at preſent.

Apply to the gardener at Cantray.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of the Deceaſed WILLIAM MORISON, late merchant in Leith and Edinburgh, are requeſted to meet by themſelves on Thurſday the 26th February inſtant, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, at twelve o'clock noon.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT Dwelling-houſe, Park, Garden, and Offices in St John's Hill, facing St John's Street ſouth back of the Canongate, which belonged to the deceaſed Dr William Lothian.

The Houſe conſiſts of a dining-room, drawing-room, ſeven bed-rooms beſide cloſets and preſſes, with three large garrets, two of which have fire places. There is a large and commodious kitchen in one of the pavilions adjoining to the houſe, and the other pavilion is divided into cellars, one of which is fitted up with catacombs and other conveniencies. The houſe is pleaſantly ſituated, and commands a moſt extenſive proſpect.

There is alſo above half an acre of ground, laid out partly in a garden at the back of the houſe, and the reſt of it in a park, with trees and ſhrubbery; through which park there is an entry to the houſe from the road at the foot of St John's Street.—The ground is all properly incloſed, and near the houſe there is a good ſituation for coach houſe and ſtables. The whole property is held of a ſubject ſuperior, for the payment of an annual feu-duty of 2 s. Sterling.

To be ſeen every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, from twelve to two o'clock.

For further particulars, enquire at Robert Brown writer to the ſignet.

AREAS
FOR BUILDING
In St James's Square, Edinburgh.

THE ſituation of this Square is remarkably dry and healthy: It is ſheltered from the violence of the weſt wind by the buildings of the New Town, and is without the reach of the ſtench of the Butchers Shambels, ſo intolerable to the neighbourhood. Beſides the great variety of beautiful views of the adjacent country, the commanding proſpect from it for above 30 miles of the Frith of Forth, and of the ſhipping paſſing up and down, and of the coaſt of Fife, render this ſituation pleaſant beyond deſcription; and which has this peculiar advantage, that theſe views can never be interrupted.

St James's Square, is cloſe adjoining to that uſeful and elegant building the Regiſter Office, (in which the whole Gentlemen of the Law are concerned,) which there is reaſon to believe, will be finiſhed in the courſe of this year. It is very near to the Theatre Royal, to the General Poſt-Office, to the public markets, and to five different Churches; and it is much nearer to the High School, to the Univerſity, to the Botanic Garden, to the Parliament Houſe, to the Board of Cuſtoms and Exciſe, &c. than any other part of the New Town, a very few houſes excepted; and, as there is ready acceſs to a variety of airings in the country, this ſituation may be truly ſaid to anſwer, both a town and country houſe.

Over and above theſe local advantages, the feuars of St James's Square are wholly free of the land-tax, of Miniſters ſtipend, of Stent on trade, of Impoſt on Liquors, and of the many other impoſitions, to which the inhabitants within the Royalty are or may be ſubjected. Plenty of good water can be had in the ground at a ſmall expence, and all the feuars are taken bound to contribute a proportion to the public Police of the Square, by Scavengers, Lamps, &c. And for the encouragement of Builders, the Proprietor takes no premium for the feus, and allows at leaſt a full year before the feu-duty agreed on is to commence.

There is alſo a number of areas to be feued for building on the lowe ground adjoining this Square, which is likewiſe without the Royalty of the City of Edinburgh, and are remarkably well adapted for ſhops, ware-houſes, wine cellars, &c.

Mr Fergusson writer, Buchanan's Court, the Proprietor, will ſhow the plan, and inform the terms of feuing, and every other particular relative to the premiſes.

A HOUSE, GARDEN, & OFFICE-HOUSES,

On the weſt ſide of George's Square, to be LET for one or more years from Whitſunday next,

THAT Large HOUSE on the Weſt Row of the ſaid Square, which belonged to, and was poſſeſſed by, the late Commiſſioner Lockhart, and now by Lady Glaſgow, conſiſting of the following particulars.

On the ground floor, a good kitchen, four rooms, and a large wine cellar with catacombs within the houſe, three other cellars without the houſe, in a large back court, with a larder built upon it, and a pump-well of good water, and behind the court a large garden, neatly laid out, and planted with fruit-trees, ſhrubs, and flowers. On the firſt floor, a handſome dining-room, two other rooms and two cloſets, and a drawing room remarkably elegant, being 32 feet in length, 23 feet in breadth, and 16 feet in heigthh. On the ſecond floor, a large front room, two handſome bed-chambers, and two cloſets. On the third floor, three good bed-chambers, and two large cloſets; and on the garret ſtorey, two fine rooms, and a large cloſet, beſides preſſes and other conveniences. As alſo a coach-houſe and ſtable with four ſtalls, and a hay loft, ſituated near the houſe. The whole premiſſes are new, and fitted up in the beſt manner, and will be ſeen every Tueſday and Friday, from twelve to two o'clock.

Scond Notice---Second Term.

IN the proceſs of ranking and ſale, at the inſtance of David Horn, Eſq; of Tamienean, with concourſe of his Majeſty's advocate, againſt the heirs and creditors of the deceaſed Thomas Shanks ſeuer of Ceres Miln, the Lord Monboddo Ordinary to the ranking, by interlocutor dated 31ſt January laſt, aſſigned the 12th June next to the Creditors for producing their rights and diligences affecting the eſtate of the bankrupt, and that for the Second Term; with certification as in a reduction and improbation. And appointed intimation to be made thereof in the Edinburgh Evening Courant and Caledonian Mercury, once every week for three weeks ſucceſſively, to the end it may come to the knowledge of all concerned.

O. M. KIRKPATRICK, Clerk.

NOTICE

To the Creditors of DAVID M'CLURE and Company, merchants in Ayr.

THAT upon the 19th November laſt, the Court of Seſſion, under the authority of the late ſtatute of the 23d of the King, entitled "An act for rendering the payment of Creditors more equal and expe-"ditious," &c. awarded ſequeſtration of the real and perſonal eſtate of the ſaid David M'Clure and Company, and have ſince confirmed the appointment of James Thomſon, writer to the ſignet, as truſtee thereon, who now, in compliance with the rules preſcribed by the ſaid act of Parliament, hereby requires all the creditors of the ſaid David M'Clure and Company, to lodge with him the truſtee, their claims and vouchers, or grounds of debt againſt the bankrupts, with oaths for proving the ſame; and that within nine kalendar months from the date of the ſequeſtration (which nine months expire with the 18th day of Auguſt next,) and under the certification expreſſed in the ſtatute, viz. That all thoſe creditors who ſhall neglect to comply with this requiſition, ſhall not be entitled to any ſhare in the firſt diſtribution of the debtors eſtate.

NOTICE

To the Creditors of M'CLURE and M'CREE, Merchants in Ayr.

THAT upon the 19th of November laſt, the Court of Seſſion, under the authority of the late ſtatute of the 23d of the King, entitled "An act for tendering the payment of Creditors more equal "and expeditious," &c. awarded ſequeſtration of the real and perſonal eſtate of the ſaid M'Clure and M'Cree, and have ſince confirmed the appointment of James Thomſon writer to the ſignet as truſtee thereon; who now, in compliance with the rules preſcribed by the ſaid act of Parliament, hereby requires all the Creditors of the ſaid M'Clure and M'Cree, to lodge with him their claims and vouchers or grounds of debt againſt the bankrupts, with oaths for proving the ſame, and that within nine kalendar months, from the date of the ſequeſtration, (which nine months expire with the 18th day of Auguſt next,) and under the certification expreſſed in the ſaid ſtatute, viz. That all thoſe Creditors who ſhall neglect to comply with this requiſition, ſhall not be entitled to any ſhare in the firſt diſtribution of the debtors eſtate.

NOTICE

To the Creditors of DAVID M'CLURE of Shaw-wood, Merchant in Ayr.

THAT upon the 27th November laſt, the Court of Seſſion, under the authority of the late ſtatute of the 23d of the King, entituled, "An act for rendering the payment of creditors more equal "and expeditious," &c. awarded ſequeſtration of the ſaid David M'Clure's real and perſonal eſtate; and have ſince confirmed the appointment of James Thomſon writer to the ſignet as truſtee thereon, who now, in compliance with the rules preſcribed by the ſaid act of parliament, hereby requires all the creditors of the ſaid David M'Clure to lodge with him, the truſtee, their claims and vouchers, or grounds of debt againſt the bankrupt, with oaths for proving the ſame, and that within nine kalendar months from the date of the ſequeſtration, (which nine months expire with the 26th day of Auguſt next); and under the certification expreſſed in the ſaid ſtatute, viz. That all thoſe creditors who ſhall neglect to comply with this requiſition, ſhall not be entitled to any ſhare in the firſt diſtribution of the ſaid David M'Clure's eſtate.

Smith's Shop, Shop Utenſils, and Houſehold Furniture,

TO be SOLD, upon Tueſday the 24th current, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon, in the Britiſh Coffeehouſe in Edinburgh, by public voluntary roup,

A Piece of GROUND, lying in Canal-ſtreet, and A SMITH'S SHOP built thereon, belonging to and preſently poſſeſſed by Davidſon and Porteous, ſmiths.

ALSO, upon Wedneſday the 25th current, the whole Shop Utenſils, and Houſehold Furniture belonging to the ſaid Davidſon and Porteous, will be ſold by public roup in their Shop and Houſe, both lying in Canal-Street.

The rights to the ſaid heritable Subjects, with the articles of roup, are to be ſeen in the hands of John Patiſon, writer in Edinburgh.

FARMS TO LET.

THE following Farms, lying in the barony of Blair-hall, in the parithes of Culroſs and Saline, and counties of Fife and Perth, are to be let for 19 years, or ſuch other period as can be agreed on, and entered to at Martinmas 1784.

1 Theſe parts of the lands of Over Inzievair, and lands of Limelands and Drumgraham, as preſently poſſeſſed by William Hoy, conſiſting of 46 Scots acres, or thereby.

2. Theſe parts of the lands of Over Inzievair, called the Weſt Bank, as preſently poſſeſſed by Agnes Moyes, widow of John Smith, conſiſting of 51 Scots acres, or thereby.

3. The Town and Lands of Brawthorns, as preſently poſſeſſed by James M'Ewan, conſiſting of 64 Scots acres or thereby.

4. The Farm of Longleys, preſently poſſeſſed by Peter Young, conſiſting of upwards of 30 Scots acres.

Theſe farms lie in a populous part of the country, within a mile of Culroſs, New Milns, and Toryburn, and four of Dunfermline, and the ſame diſtance from Lord Elgin's lime works. There is coal in the neighbourhood, and the lands are capable of great improvement, which may be carried on at a moderate expence, as they are ſo conveniently ſituated for manure of every kind. They will be let jointly, or ſeparately; and propoſals for the ſame may be given in to John Ronaldſon, Eſq; of Blairhall, the proprietor, or to Mr Samuel Mitchelſon, jun. writer to the ſignet, and ſuch as are not accepted will be kept ſecret, if deſired.

FARMS and DISTILLERIES near Stirling.

To be LET for ſuch a number of years as may be agreed upon,

THE commodious and very extenſive DISTILLERIES, lately erected upon the eſtate of James Guild of Myreton, at Balquharn, and at Dolls, with genteel ſlated Dwelling-houſes, Malting Barns, Milns, Dry Kilns, Granaries, Barns, Offices, and Feeding-Houſes for cattle and hogs, completely furniſhed; together with the arable farms contiguous thereto, and lately poſſeſſed with theſe diſtilleries, all incloſed, and in good heart. As alſo, the Farm of KAVERKAE, lately held by James Guild, and Farm of HAUGH MAILILG adjoining to it, and preſently occupied by James Henderſon; and another Farm next to it, preſently poſſeſſed by —— Hall. The whole of theſe Farms lie under the eye of the diſtilleries, and moſt happily ſituated for reaping the fulleſt advantages ariſing from the dung, the ſoil being excellent, the parks well watered, the ſituation warm, early, and ſheltered againſt ſhaking, within one mile of the coal, two of the Frith, and three of Stirling. All the veſſels and utenſils being left ſtanding, and to be ſold by the truſtees of Meſſrs Guild, the entering tenant might begin his diſtillery inſtantly.

ALSO to be LET, the Farm of Dams, with ſlated Houſe, and large Maltin Barn; and the fine extenſive hill farms of Weſthill of Alva and Kaverkae, known to be the beſt feeding ground in the Ochills, and now conveniently joined in one farm, with the hills of Balquharn and Myretoun, together with the Manſion-houſe of Myretoun, and Malting-barn, and the arable ground above the road.

To be Let alſo, and entered to at Whitſunday, 1784.

The fine ſheep farm called the Milnglen of Tillicoultry, preſently poſſeſſed by John and Alexander Marſhals, whoſe tack expires at that time.

It is worthy notice, all thoſe Sheep Farms lie ſo warm, that in the ſevereſt ſtorms they never are obliged to feed, nor do their ſheep ſuffer a want of food, the ſnow never lying on the ſouth ſide of the hills, which enables them to keep all their ſtock white, and to ſell their wool very high.

Propoſals to be delivered in, addreſſed to John Johnſton, Eſq; at Alva.

To be LET alſo, the HOUSES and the MAINS of HANGINGSHAW, at preſent all in graſs, and which has lain ſo about about ten years; and the Weſt farm of Kerhope, preſently poſſeſſed by — Thomſon, remarkable for breeding ſheep, both lying in the pariſh of Yarrow. As alſo, the farm of Helmburn, pretently poſſeſſed by Walter Hogg, whoſe leaſe expires at Whitſunday 1784. Alſo, the Manſion-houſe and Parks of Douglan, pleaſantly ſituated on the rever Eſk, near Langholm.

Propſals to be delivered to Mr George Malcolm at Burnfoot, who has power to ſet the farms.

SUPERIORITIES IN LANARKSHIRE.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe in Edinburgh, on Monday the 22d day of March next, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon;

The Superiority of the Six Merk Land, of old extent, of Arbuckle, lying within the barony of Monkland, and ſheriffdom of Lanerk, with the feu duties payable by ſix different vaſſals in the ſaid lands, amounting to about 14 l. Sterling yearly, beſides the caſualties of the ſuperiority exigible on the entries of the vaſſals, which are conſiderable, as the properties are valuable, and ſome of the vaſſals are now in non-entry.

The lands hold of the crown, and afford an unexceptionable qualification in the county. The expoſer has an expede charter, the precept of which is not yet executed, ſo that a parchaſer may be immediately infeft at a trifling expence.

The progreſs of writs, and conditions of ſale, will be ſhown by James Fraſer, writer to the ſignet, to whom, or to Mr John Boyes, writer in Hamilton, intended purchaſers may apply for further particulars.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Lands of ROSEHAUGH, lying in the pariſh of Spynie, and ſhire of Elgin.

Theſe lands contain in whole about 184 acres, 132 of which are arable, of an exceeding good ſoil, and the remainder paſture; the whole capable of great improvement. They are held of a ſubject-ſuperior, and the preſent free rent is about 70 l. ſterling. The lands are preſently ſet from year to year, except a ſmall part which is let in tack for three years from Whitſunday next 1784.

For further particulars, apply to William Grant, Eſq; of Grantſgreen, near Elgin, or Alexander Nairne writer in Edinburgh.

SALE OF LANDS IN PERTHSHIRE.

TO be SOLD, by private bargain, the Lands and Barony of GORTHY, and Lands of TULCHAN, with the teinds and pertinents thereof, all lying within the pariſh of Fowlis, and ſheriffdom of Perth. The free yearly rents of which, after payment of public burdens, amount to 760 l. 18 s. 3 d.

Alſo, the Lands of BRACO, DEANSKIER, GANNOCHAN, DUNSE, and EASTER DRUMMAWHANCE, with the teinds of the ſaid Lands, and the duty of eight bolls of meal, payable forth of the lands of Middle Drummawhance. Alſo the Town and Lands of DUNDUFF, with the teind-ſheaves thereof included, all lying within the pariſh of Muthill, and ſheriffdom foreſaid. Theſe lands yield a free yearly rent, after payment of publics, of 410 l. 15 s. 10 d. 11-12ths.

The title-deeds and rentals will be ſeen in the hands of Hugh Corrie writer to the ſignet; to whom any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe may apply. And the lands, with plans and meaſurements thereof will be ſhown by the overſeers at Gorthy and Braco Caſtle.

If the lands are not ſold in the manner propoſed, they will be expoſed to public ſale, of which notice will be given.

COAL to be Let in the Shire of Ayr.

Within the Houſe of John Smith, at the New Inn, Stewarton, upon Friday the 12th of March 1784, and between the hours of five and ſix in the afternoon, there is to be expoſed to public roup, by warrat of the Lords of Seſſion,

A LEASE of the Coal of Dowrs, belonging in property to Sir Walter Montgomery Cunninghame, and lying near Irvine, for the ſpace of ſix years after the entry of the leſſee.

The articles and conditions of roup will be ſeen in the hands of Andrew Brown, writer in Stewarton: and a perſon at the Coal Works is appointed to ſhew the ſame to intended offerers, previous to the day of roup.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD by authority of the Lords of Council and Seſſion, within the Parliament or New Seſſion-Houſe of Edinburgh, upon Saturday the 6th day of March 1784, betwixt the hours of four and ſix afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills,

THE SUBJECTS FOLLOWING,

Which pertained to the deceaſed William Hay of Crawfurdſton, writer to the ſignet, and afterwards to James Hay of Crawfurdſton his Son, viz.

LOT I.

The Lands and Eſtate of CRAWFURDSTON, including Kidſton, and Brattleſton, Cleughſide and Largmore, with the mills thereof, teinds and pertinents lying in the pariſh of Glencairn and ſhire of Dumfries; as alſo, the Lands of Little Stewarton, lying in the ſame pariſh and ſhire.

The yearly rent of the eſtate of Crawfurdſton, free of all deductions, is proved to be 204l. 18s. 3d. 7-12ths; which the Lords have valued at twenty-two years purchaſe, or - L. 4580 2 6 8-12ths

The rent of the Lands of Little-Stewarton, after deducting School ſalary and a fifth part for teind, is proved to be 16 l. 11 s. 3 d. which the Lords have valued at 22 years purchaſe, or L. 364 7 6

And the privilege of purchaſing the free teind, being 3 l. 19 s. 9 d. is valued at 5 years purchaſe, L. 19 18 9

384 6 3

Upſet price of 1ſt Lot, - L. 4892 8 9 8-12ths

Theſe lands are pleaſantly ſituated on the water of Cairn, within 14 miles of Dumfries, and 7 of Cloſeburn limekilns; they contain upwards of 1600 acres of good ſoil, all incloſed; and there are valuable woods and thriving plantations on different parts of the eſtate. Both the eſtate of Crawfurdſton and Lands of Little-Stewarton are held of his Grace the Duke of Queenſberry; the former for payment of 3 l. 10 d. Sterling, the latter for payment of an eluſery duty. The teinds of the former, to which there is a complete right are valued. Both ſubjects ſtand rated in the Ceſs-books at 954 merks.—On the eſtate of Crawfurdſton is a manſion-houſe adjoining the Tower, which might be repaired at a ſmall expence; and the leaſes of all the farms expire at Whitſunday 1786.

LOT II.

The Lands of CASTLEBANK, comprehending Scalewood, Croſdales, Carruther's Town, Meadow Foot, and pertinents, lying in the pariſh of Hoddam and ſhire of Dumfries.

The rent of theſe lands free, after deducting feu-duty and School ſalary, and laying aſide a fifth part for teind is, 44 l. 12 s. 8d. 9-12ths; which, at 23 years purchaſe, the Lord's price amounts to - - - L. 1026 11 11 8-12ths

And the privilege of purchaſing the free teinds, being 7 l. 6 s. 7d. 4-12ths, is rated at 5 years purchaſe, or - - - 36 13 0 8-12ths

Upſet price of Lot 2d, L. 1063 5 0 4-12ths

Theſe Lands hold feu of Sir Robert Herries, for yearly payment of 14 l. Scots. They lie near the village of Eccleſechan, within a mile of two limeſtone quarries, contain about 170 acres, and are a very improveable ſubject.

LOT III.

Two INCLOSURES near the town of Annan, called GILLS and SLAVERHILL, containing about 10 acres.

The free rent of theſe incloſures, after deducting 1s. 5d. 9-12ths, as a proportion of the cumulo feu duty payable to the town of Annan, for this and the ſubſequent lot, and after laying aſide a fifth part for teind, to which there is no right, is proved to be 2 l. 4 s. 6 9-12ths, which free rent being valued at 23 years purchaſe, the upſet price of the ſtock is, - - - L. 51 4 11 3-12ths

And the privilege of purchaſing the free teind, being 9 s. 1 2-12ths, is valued at 5 years purchaſe, amounting to - - - 2 5 5 10-12ths

Upſet price of Lot 3d, - L. 53 10 5 1-12th

LOT IV.

A large Brick DWELLING HOUSE and STABLE, and the half of a large Brick Store-houſe, and vaulted Cellar, with a little Garden at the back of the Store-houſe, all lying within the Burgh of Annan.

The free rent of theſe houſes, after deducting 3 s. 1 5-12ths, as a proportion of the cumulo feu-duty, payable to the town of Annan for this and the preceding lot, amounts to 4 l. 16 s. 10 d. 7-12ths; which being valued at 10 years purchaſe, the upſet price is L. 48 8 9 10-12ths

LOT V.

A part of the Lands called NEWINGTON or CHERRYHALL, conſiſting of ſeveral Houſes, Offices, and ſmall Garden, with the ſuperiority of an acre of land, and feu-duties thereof, all lying near the Grange toll, in the pariſh of St Cuthbert's, and ſhire of Edinburgh.

One of theſe houſes which is preſently poſſeſſed by Mrs Brown, conſiſts of ſix fire rooms, beſides Kitchen and Cellars, and with the Garden, is rented at 13 l. The others are ſmaller, one being rented at 5 l. another at 3 l. 10.

The acre of Land of which the ſuperiority is to be ſold, is feued out, one half to James Howieſon, and the other to John Breckinrigg, for the yearly payment of 5 l. Sterling each.

The rent of the property ſubjects, after deducting a proportion of the feu-duty payable to Mr Crichton of Newington, Mr Hay's ſuperior, is 18 l. 1 s. 9 d. which being valued at ſix years purchaſe, the upſet price of theſe property ſubjects will be - - L. 108 10 6

And the ſubfeu-duties, after deducting a proportion of ſaid feu-duty payable to Mr Crichton, amount to 8 l. 8 s. 3 d. which being valued at nineteen years purchaſe, the upſet price is - - - 159 16 9

Upſet price of lot 5th, L. 268 7 3

But, if more agreeable to offerers, theſe laſt mentioned ſubjects may be ſet up in three different lots thus,

Lot 1. To conſiſt of the property ſubjects, upſet price as above, - -	L.	108	10 6
2. James Howieſon's feu ditto, - -		79	18 4½
3. John Breckenriggs ditto ditto, - -		79	18 4½
	L.	268	7 3

LOT VI.

A HOUSE or LODGING, GARRET, and CELLAR, in the Meal-market of Edinburgh, preſently poſſeſſed by Alexander Macdonald clerk to the ſignet.

The proven free rent of this houſe is 18 l. Sterling, which being valued at ten years purchaſe, the upſet price will be 180 l.

LOT VII.

A HOUSE or LODGING, and Pertinents, in Goſsford's Cloſe, Edinburgh, fronting the High-ſtreet, preſently poſſeſſed by Mrs Hay. The proven rent of which is 20 l. and the upſet price is fixed at ten years purchaſe, or 200 l.

The articles of roup, and title-deeds, may be ſeen by applying to Keith Dunbar, depute-clerk of ſeſſion, or James Thomſon writer to the ſignet; and plans of the eſtates, and copies of the articles, are alſo lodged with Thomas Goldie writer in Dumfries.

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